Studying the influence ...

S/598/60/000/004/008/020
D217/D302

especially if the MgO content is high. Electrolytic melting of con-
centrates can be most economic and the output highest when CaO is used
as the flux. However, since in the chlorination of slags of such compo-
sition the $CaCl_2$ of high melting point is formed, the addition of flux
to the burden should be such that the CaO content of the slag does not
exceed 10%. There are 11 figures, 5 tables and 3 references: 2 Soviet-
bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language
publication reads as follows: R.C. Mac-Caffery. Trans. Am. Inst. Min.
and Met. Eng., v. 190, 1932.

Card 4/4

S/137/62/000/006/028/163
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Reznichenko, V. A., Sidorenko, G. D., Solov'yev, V. I., Karyazin,
I. A., Dmitrovskiy, Ye. B., Afanas'yev, T. V.

TITLE: Developing electric melting techniques for perovskite-titanium-
magnetite sinter

TEXT: As a result of experimental industrial investigations on the elec-
tric melting of perovskite titanium-magnetite sinter, the possibility was proved
of extracting Nb into cast-iron and of obtaining titanous slag. Nb cast-iron
can be used as an initial product to obtain Nb slag which is a raw material for
producing Nb metal. Titanous slag can be employed for TiO_2 production. For
melting, sinter was used containing 25% perovskite and 75% titanium-magnetite con-
centrates. The Fe content in the sinter was 39 - 45%, TiO_2 content was 12 - 15%.
Melting was conducted in an ore-heating furnace with a cupola. Its capacity is

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Developing electric melting...

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A006/A101

4,500 kvamp; the electrodes are arranged in a triangle, the diameter of the electrode configuration is 1,500 mm. The heats yielded Nb-cast iron and ti-tanous slag. The medium TiO_2 content of the total slag amount was 34% at 1.0% FeO content. The cast-iron obtained contained up to 0.1; 0.2 and 0.3% Nb. The degree of Nb extraction into the cast iron was then 31.5, 63.0 and 94.5%. The average electric power consumption per heat was 2,880 kw-h/ton. The opera-tional voltage during the melting process was 100 - 150 v. Prior to teeming the slag the furnace was switched-off. The temperature at which the slag was removed from the furnace was 1,450 - 1,500°C.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/180/62/000/002/018/018
E193/E383

AUTHOR: Karyazin, I.A.

TITLE: Conference on the Manufacture of Titanium Slags

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
              tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no. 2,
              1962, 176

TEXT: A conference devoted to the programming of production
of titanium slags was convened in November, 1961, at the
Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy
im. A.A. Baykov). The object of the conference, sponsored by
the Gosekonomsovet (State Economic Council, USSR), was to
examine the possibilities of increasing the production of
titanium slags in the USSR and to decide on the most promising
ways of development of the technology with electrothermic
separation of ilmenite concentrations and on the direction of
future research and development work. After an introductory
address by the delegate of the Gosekonomsovet, the following
lectures were delivered:

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Conference on ....

S/180/62/000/002/018/018
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"State of production of titanium slags and the problems of future research and modernization of technology" by V.A. Reznichenko;
"The practice of fluxless smelting of ferrotitanium concentrates in ore-roasting furnaces" by V.A. Mishenev et al;
"Rational electrical schedule in smelting titanium slags" by E.Ye. Movsevov et al;
"Smelting high titanium-content slags from Samarkhand ferro-titanium concentrates" by V.A. Tkachenko, V.M. Kozlov et al;
"Preparation of titanium slags in a closed ore-roasting furnace" by I.A. Karyazin;
"On the prospects of utilizing titanium concentrates from various deposits to obtain titanium slags" by E.B. Dmitrovskiy;
"A study of some laws governing the reduction of ferrotitanium concentrates in the solid state" by V.A. Tkachenko, V.M. Kozlov et al;

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Card 3/3

REZNICHENKO, V.A.; SIDORENKO, G.D.; SOLOV'YEV, V.I.; KARYAZIN, I.A.;
DMITROVSKIY, Ye.B.; AFANAS'YEV, T.V.; Prinimali uchastiye:
MIKHAYLOV, V.V.; SHAVRINA, S.V.; CHENTSOV, A.V.

Developing a procedure for the electric smelting of perovskite
and titanium-magnetite sinter. Titan i ego splavy no.5:54-59
'61.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Titanium--Electrometallurgy)

REZNICHENKO, V.A.; TKACHENKO, V.A.; MIKELADZE, G.Sh.; KARYAZIN, I.A.;
KOZLOV, V.M.; NADIRADZE, Ye.M.; SOLOV'YEV, V.I.; GOGORISHVILI,
B.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: PKHAKADZE, Sh.S.; METREVELI, A.I.;
CHIKASHUA, D.S.; KHROMOVA, N.V.; KAVETSKIY, G.D.; TSKHVEDIANI,
R.N.; ARABIDZE, T.V.

Making titanium slag in an electric closed reduction furnace.
Titan i ego splavy no.8:28-40 '62.   (MIRA 16:1)
(Titanium—Electrometallurgy)

ACCESSION NO: AP4013552   S/0133/64/000/001/0077/0077

AUTHOR: Karyazin, P. P.

TITLE: Internal flaws in steel EI481

SOURCE: Stal', no. 1, 1964, 77

TOPIC TAGS: steel EI481, flaw, internal flaw, square ingot, round ingot, stamping, machine construction, flaw reduction, flaw nature, supersonic inspection

ABSTRACT: In 1959 it was decided to discontinue pouring square steel EI481 ingots weighing 1990 kg and to replace them with round, more conical ones weighing 700 kg. Since that time all square rods 160-180 mm were produced by forging. After this change the amount of culled products in forging and in machine construction dropped from 6.7% to 1.78%. To determine if this phenomenon was caused by the diminution of ingot size or by the introduction of forging, all rods were inspected super- sonically. To this end, 18 faulty specimens were cut from EI481 and heated at 1180C to the heights of 45 and 57 mm. The treated specimens and the control speci- mens were tested supersonically on a defectoscope UZD-7N at the frequency of 2.5 mhz, with a direct flat probe 18 mm in diameter, and with a piezoelement 12 mm in

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ACCESSION NO: AP4013552

diameter. Before the tests the metal was polished and coated with transformer oil.
Samples were cut into plates, polished, and etched. If no defects could be seen,
the plates were machined down by 1 mm and inspected again; this process revealed
defects in 5 out of 8 cases. The defects had the shape of hair cracks of various
lengths, produced about slag inclusions. These inclusions occurred in groups.
Ingots weighing 700 kg were found to be free of coarse inclusions, while those
weighing 900 kg contained them. The study proved that supersonic inspection should
be developed further and also it emphasized the necessity for purifying steel EI481.
V. F. Loshkarev, G. A. Khasin, V. I. Moshkov, B. M. Voronevich, A. I. Listkova,
N. V. Kalashnov, V. S. Surkov, Ye. Z. Timontsev, and others participated in this
work.

ASSOCIATION: Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod ZMZ
               (Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant ZMZ)

SUBMITTED: 00   DATE ACQ: 03Feb64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA   NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card   2/2

CHIZHIKOV, D.M.; ZVIADADZE, G.N.; OGURTSOVA, L.A.; KARYAZINA, I.N.

Cyclic method for the electrolytic preparation of titanium from
its tetrachloride in a fused mixture of sodium and potassium
chlorides. Titan i ego splavy no.2:113-118 '59.
                                            (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut metallurgii AN SSSR.
            (Titanium—Electrometallurgy)

S/598/60/000/004/020/020
D217/D302

AUTHORS: Zviadadze, G.N., Karyazina, I.N. and Chizhikov, B. M.

TITLE: On studying the cyclic electrolysis of titanium
              tetrachloride

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego
              splavy. No. 4, Moscow, 1960. Metallurgiya titana, 184-190

TEXT: Electrolytes containing lower-valency titanium chloride were
prepared in graphite vessels, in which mixtures of titanium chloride
and powder were placed. After melting the chlorides and subsequently
blowing argon through the melt, a vapor-gas mixture of argon and titani-
um tetrachloride was supplied to the bottom of the graphite vessel. In
a number of experiments, $TiCl_4$ without argon was supplied to the melt.
In this case, $TiCl_4$ was delivered through a burette, whose end was joined
to a graphite tube which was immersed in the melt. In these experiments,
the surface of the melt was protected with argon. On finishing the ex-
periments, the melt was allowed to freeze under an argon atmosphere and

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On studying the (cyclic ...

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D217/D302

was submitted to chemical analysis. Di- and trivalent titanium were analyzed as follows: After grinding and mixing the electrolyte, two portions were withdrawn and weighed. The first was dissolved in a 20% solution of iron-ammonium alum, and the second was dissolved in 10 N HCl (or in 5% HCl with subsequent acidification with 10 N HCl). To the first solution, H_2SO_4 (1:3) was added until the color of the solution changed from brown to green, after which this solution was titrated with 0.1 N K_2CrO_4 solution in the presence of phenyl antropinic acid. The second solution, after addition of H_2SO_4 (1:3) was also titrated with 0.1 N K_2CrO_4 solution in the presence of the same indicator. If V_1 is the volume, in ml, of K_2CrO_4 solution, used up in the titration of the first solution (calculated per gram of the weighed portion) and V_2 is the volume, in ml, of K_2CrO_4 solution used up in the titration of the second solution (also as calculated per 1 g of the weighed portion), then the following equation can be set up: $0.0024x + 0.0048(V_1-x) = 0.0048V_2$,

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On studying the cyclic ...

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D217/D302

where x is the volume of K_2CrO_4 solution (in ml) used up in the titration of the divalent titanium only. For investigating the electrolysis of melts produced by chlorination of titanium by its tetrachloride, a two-stage scheme was adopted, i.e. titanium was at first chlorinated and then electrolytically deposited from the melts produced in the same vessel. Graphite vessels were used for the experiments, which were charged with a mixture of NaCl, KCl and Ti. After melting the electrolyte and supplying the vessel with the required quantity of $TiCl_4$,

the melt obtained was electrolyzed without a further $TiCl_4$ supply.

Molybdenum wire of 2 mm diameter was used as the cathode and the non-working portion was protected by a porcelain tube. Initially a graphite rod of 15 mm diameter was used as the anode. Subsequently, the surface of the graphite vessel was used as the anode. After the experiment, the melt together with the products of electrolysis were frozen and subjected to phase separation. The experiments have shown that it is possible to obtain titanium by electrodeposition from melts produced by chlorination of titanium by its tetrachloride. An X-ray analysis of the

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On studying the cyclic ...

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D217/D302

electrodeposited powders, after treatment of the latter with a 5% HCl solution, confirms that they consist of metallic titanium and donot contain metallic oxides. There are 5 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 4/4

CHIZHIKOV, D.M.; KITLER, I.N.; KARYAZINA, I.N.

Kinetics of dissociation and reduction of sodium ferrite.
Trudy Inst. met. no.12:66-71 '63.   (MIRA 16:6)

(Sodium ferrate)

KARYBSKIY, V.V.

S/024/60/000/04/011./013
E140/E463

AUTHORS: Yevseyeva, A.P. and Karybskiy, V.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: On Choice of Segments for Linear Interpolation in a Digital Machine-Tool Control

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1960, No.4, pp.179-183

TEXT: For contour machining with the contour given by mathematical curves passing through given points, the contour may be divided into segments over which a linear interpolation will produce a polygonal contour with deviation from the prescribed contour less than a prescribed error.   The object of the present paper is to find the optimal segmentation, i.e. one with the least number of segments.   An exact solution is first found, which is however too cumbersome for practical use.   An approximate solution is then found which comes within 20% of the exact solution.   The flow diagram of the programme is given in Fig.2.   For a contour involving 36 third degree curves the interpolation points were found on the URAL computer during 30 min.   There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1960
Card 1/1

37606

S/044/62/000/004/046/099
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Kar'yer, G.F.

TITLE: Problems of the integral equation of the boundary layer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 4, 1962, 54,
            abstract 4B251. ("Probl. pogranichn. sloya i vopr. teplo-
            peredachi". M.-L., Gosenergoizdat, 1960, 18 - 25)

TEXT: The asymptotic behavior of the solution of the equation

$$\beta \int_{-1}^{+1} K\left[\beta(x-t)\right] u(t)dt = f(x) \ , \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} K(s)ds = 1 \qquad (1)$$

is investigated for large values of β. Let $f(x) = 1$ and $\chi(x) = \varphi(x)-1$,
where $\varphi(x)$ is the solution of the equation

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} K(x-t)\varphi(t)dt = f(x) \ .$$

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Problems of the integral equation ...   S/044/62/000/004/046/099
C111/C333

Then the solution $u(x)$ of (1) has the form

$$u(x) = 1 + \chi \left[\beta(x + 1) \right] + \chi \left[\beta(1 - x) \right]$$

in first approximation. The functions $\chi \left[\beta(x + 1) \right]$ and $\chi \left[\beta(1 - x) \right]$
have the character of the boundary layer near the boundaries -1 and +1
of the integral equation (1). Then the asymptotic behavior of the
solution of (1) is constructed for non-constant functions $f(x)$. It is
shown that the problem of the oscillating plate in a viscous liquid leads
to the equation (1). Furthermore, the asymptotic behavior of the eigen-
functions of the equation

$$\lambda \varphi(x) = \beta \int_{-1}^{+1} K(\beta |x - t|) \varphi(t) dt$$

is determined for large values of β.

Abstracter's note : Complete translation.

Card 2/2

L 53745-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/
EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Peb/Pu-4 DIAAP/LJP(c) JD/WW/HW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5015449

UR/0185/65/010/006/0692/0693

AUTHOR: Karyev, V. M.; Klyucharyev, O. P.; Lishenko, L. H.; Nazarova, T. S.

TITLE: Preparation of isotopic foils from ytterbium oxide

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 692-693

TOPIC TAGS: ytterbium, ytterbium oxide, ytterbium oxide reduction, isotopic ytterbium foil, ytterbium foil preparation, foil vacuum deposition

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made to develop an efficient method for obtaining pure isotopic ytterbium foil by reduction of ytterbium oxide (Yb_2O_3) by La, Ca, Be, Ti, and Zr in vacuum. A mixture of ground Yb_2O_3 and La (the latter taken with a 100% excess over the theoretical amount) was placed in a molybdenum crucible with a tantalum lining and degassed in a vacuum varied from $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ to $2-4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm Hg. The reduction of Yb_2O_3 proceeded at 1000—1200C; the foils deposited on stainless-steel, molybdenum, or tantalum substrates contained 1—2% La. Reduction with Ca

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015449   5

and Be was/unsatisfactory because of the higher reduction temperatures required and
because of contamination, which made the foils brittle. Reduction of Yb_2O_3 by
99.99%-pure Ti or Zr gave the best results. The reduction proceeded at lower tem-
peratures (850 and 1000C) than the reduction with La, and the obtained foils con-
tained only an insignificant amount of Ti and no Zr. The ratio of the components
in the charge had a great bearing on the yield of metallic Yb. In reduction of
Yb_2O_3 with Zr, a maximum yield of Yb was obtained with the 1:2 ratio. Isotopic Yb
foils, 3—4 µ thick, which did not deteriorate with storing in air, were readily
obtained by the reduction of 100 mg of Yb_2O_3 with zirconium powder. Orig. art. has
2 figures.   [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AN URSR, Kharkiv (Physicotechnical
Institute, AN URSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar65   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MM, GC

NO REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 002   ATD PRESS: 4019

2/2

L 04911-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6028716 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/008/0924/0925

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L. I.; Karyev, V. M.; Klyucharyev, O. P.

$4\frac{3}{B}$

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AN URSR)

TITLE: The production of vanadium, niobium, and tantalum foil

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 924-925

TOPIC TAGS: metal foil, foil production, vanadium, niobium, tantalum, nuclear research

ABSTRACT: The aim of this work was to produce free foil of vanadium, niobium, and tantalum for nuclear and possibly other studies. A variation of the Van-Arkel method of thermal decomposition of iodides of these metals was used to produce foil of great chemical purity and uniform thickness in two stages: (1) deriving pure iodides of Va, Nb, and Ta and (2) thermal decomposition thereof to form the foil. Vanadium diiodide, niobium pentaiodide, and tantalum pentaiodide were placed in a device consisting of a vacuum chamber, crucible, crucible cover, and resistance furnace. The heated iodides were decomposed and the pure metals were deposited on the cover, the material of which has to fulfill the following conditions: (1) have a melting temperature higher than that of the iodide in question, (2) be subject only to weak iodide

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ACC NR: AP6028716 ∂

diffusion at iodide decomposition temperatures, and (3) not be attacked by the same solvents as the deposited foil. A beryllium cover was used for Va; and a molybdenum cover for Nb and Ta: Foil thickness, varying from 1.2 to 12 m, was produced locally by an absorption method involving a narrow monochromatic x-ray beam. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/   SUBM DATE: 06Apr66/   ORIG REF: 007/   OTH REF: 006

18/

Card 2/2

KARYEYEV, P. P.

PA 28T11

USSR/Aeronautics   Apr 1947
    Landing Gear - Design
    Shock Absorbers - Design

"Calculating the Loading of Oil Pneumatic Shock Ab-
sorbers," P. P. Karyeyev, 2 pp

"Tekh Voz Flota" No 5 (230)

A short article which gives mathematical formulas and
their derivation to calculate the efficiency of shock
absorbers which use both oil and air as the absorber.
This type of absorber is in wide use, especially where
the weight of the plane bears down greatly on the
landing gear at landing, for example heavy high speed
fighter planes.

                                                    28T11

GRITSENKO, V.V., dotsent; TEPPER, Ye.Z., dotsent; YUSUPOV, A., aspirant;
KARYGINA, L.A.

Effect of the methods of subsoiling on the properties of turf-
Podzolic soils and the yield of corn. Izv. TSKHA no.4:101-111
'64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra rasteniyevodstva Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni
Timiryazeva (for Gritsentko). 2. Kafedra mikrobiologii Sel'sko-
khozyaystvennoy akademi¹ imeni Timiryazeva (for Tepper). 3. Sel'-
skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni Timiryazeva (for Yusupov, Ka-
ryagina).

KARYMOV, A.A. (Leningrad)

Determining the forces and moments of forces of light pressure acting on a body moving in cosmic space. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 26 no.5:867-876 S-O '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Light)   (Cosmic physics)

L 17633-65   EWT(l)/EEC(a)/EWP(m)/FS(v)-3/EEC(j)/EEC(r)/EWG(v)/EWA(d)/ Po-4/
Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4   AEDC(a)/ASD(f)-2 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP4046270   S/0040/64/028/005/0923/0930

AUTHOR: Kary*mov, A. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Stability of the rotary motion of a geometrically symmetric
artificial Sun satellite in the force field due to the pressure of
light

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 28, no. 5, 1964,
923-930

TOPIC TAGS: artificial Sun satellite, rotary motion stability,
geometrically symmetrical satellite, luminous flux pressure, sta-
bility criterion, Euler equation

ABSTRACT: The rotary motion of a geometrically symmetric Sun satel-
lite relative to the center of its mass in a parallel light flux is
analyzed. The general formulas derived previously by the author
(Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, 1962, v. 26, no. 5) for the
principal moment M of the pressure of light upon a body of arbitrary
shape and of uniform reflecting power were applied to the case in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046270

which the surface of the body is described by the equation

$$z^4 + y^4 = R^2(z) = f(z)$$ (1)

The following final formula is obtained in vector form

$$M = h_0\Phi(c_0)[\tau \times k]$$

$$\Phi(c_0) = (1 - \varepsilon)\Phi^+(c_0) + \varepsilon\Phi^-(c_0),$$ (2)

where h_0 is a quantity reciprocal to the square of the distance from the source of light, τ is the unit vector in the direction opposite to the direction of light, k is a unit vector on the z-axis, ε is the reflection factor, c_0 is the projection of τ onto the z-axis, and $\Phi(c_0)$ is the so-called determining function because the stability of motion is shown by its form; $\Phi^+(c_0)$ and $\Phi^-(c_0)$ are determining functions corresponding to the cases of complete absorption ($\varepsilon = 0$) and complete reflection ($\varepsilon = 1$). On the basis of (2), the effect of the moment M on the rotational motion of the artificial Sun satellite relative to its center of mass is analyzed

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046270   0
on the assumption that the motion of the center of mass is known.
In properly selected coordinate systems, the motion of a satellite
relative to the center of mass is written in Eulerian form, the
energy integral is derived, and the potential energy is established.
It is established by using Malkin's stability criteria that the
motion of a geometrically symmetric solid body relative its center
of mass when acted on by the moment set up by the pressure of light
has two equilibrium states when the axis of symmetry coincides with
the direction of the light flux; stability or instability of the
equilibrium states is established by the sign of $\phi(c_o)$ at these
points. For example, the stability conditions for two principal
equilibrium states are analyzed for symmetric bodies with completely
absorbing surfaces ($\epsilon = o$) and completely reflecting surfaces ($\epsilon = 1$)
Orig. art. has: 49 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Mar64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, SV, MA   NO REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

KARYMOV, A.A. (Leningrad)

Stability of the rotary motion of a geometrically symmetric
artificial satellite of the sun in the force field of light
pressure. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 28 no.5:923-930 S-O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

KARYMOV, R.G.

Effect of active resistors on the static stability of resonant
transmission lines. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:3-9 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR.
       (Electric lines)

KARYMOV, R.G.

Effect of wave processes on the steady-state stability of regula-
ted electric power transmission systems. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.1:
61-67 '60.   (MIRA 13:7)
                    (Electric power distribution)

SHCHERBAKOV, V.K., KARYMOV, R.G.

Effect of intermediate taps on the static stability of tuned
transmission lines. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.7:11-18 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.
(Electric lines)

KARYMOV, R.G.

Studying the cumulative hunting of synchronous generators operating on long electric transmission lines. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:28-34 '62   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KARYMOV, R.G.

Static stability of tuned electric power transmission lines.
Trudy Transp. energ. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.14:61-66 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)
(Electric power distribution)

KARYMOV, R. G.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences
at the Joint Scientific Council on Physicomathematical and Technical Sciences;
Siberian Branch

"Static Resistance of Constructed Electrical Transmission Lines."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

KARYMOV, V.

Struggle with the right-wing in the field of economics in China.
Vop. ekon. no.2:94-101 F '58.   (MIRA 11:3)
                          (China—Economic policy)

KARYMOVA, A. I.

Separation of hydrocarbon mixtures by the chromathermographic method. N. M. Turkel'taub, V. P. Shvartsman, T. V. Georgievskaya, O. V. Zolotareva, and A. I. Karymova (Inst. Geophys. and Geochem. Methods Prospecting, Moscow). Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 27, 1827-30(1953); cf. C.A. 46, 11011b.—Mainly a theoretical account of chromathermography. In this variant of chromatographic sepn. of mixts. the position of an adsorbed substance in the temp. field is detd. by the following equation (derived from the known adsorption equation $H = A \cdot Q/RT$): $T = -Q/(R \ln A(w/\alpha))$, where Q is the heat of adsorption of the given substance, A is a const., w is velocity of the band of adsorbate, and α is velocity of the solvent stream. The rate of contraction of the band is discussed. In a temp. field described by the equation $T = s/(x - wt)$, where s is a const., x is a position of the band, and t is time, the band width $\Delta x =\Delta x_0 e^{-\gamma t}$, where $\gamma = Q/(sR)$. The band-position equation was confirmed by means of an illustrated chromathermographic app. contg. silica gel, through which a mixt. of ethane, propane, and butane was carried by a stream of dry air. The positions of the ethane, propane, and butane bands were observed as functions of temp. The heat of adsorption of silica gel of ethane, propane, and butane were 4100, 6200, and 8300 kcal./mole, resp. With a similar app. a 7-component hydrocarbon mixt. was analyzed completely in 2 hrs.

J. W. Loveberg, Jr.

KARYMOVA, A.I.

Chromatographic method for separation of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, and a mixture of rare gases. N. M. Turkel'taub, O. V. Zolotareva, A. O. Latinkova, A. I. Karymova, and R. Kalilina. Zhur. Anal. Khim. 11, 769-80 (1956).—The adsorption of the gases was done on 3 kinds of coal in an app. provided with a movable elec. heater. The coal was dried at 300° to const. wt. and was then subjected for 5 hrs. to 10⁻³ Hg vacuum and heating at 400°. The adsorbent placed in a glass tube was loaded with a mixt. of gases. The adsorbed gases were desorbed by passing air or CO_2 through the adsorber. When CO_2 was used the outgoing gases were passed through 40% KOH and the vol. of the remaining gases was detd. in a microburet. When air was used the gases from the column were passed through an app. for detg. the heat cond. or through an app. for detg. the heat effect of combustion. With the proper kind of adsorbent H, CO, and CH, were detd. with an error of 0.3%. With rare gases a clear sepn. was obtained of He + Ne, A, Kr, and Xe. With a 100-cc. sample the error was 0.3%.
                              M. Hosch

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; SAZONOV, M.L.; SHLYAKHOV, A.F.; KARIMOVA, A.I.

Development chromatography without a gas carrier. Zav. lab. 31
no.9:1048-1052 '65.
                                                        (MIRA 18:10)

L 21729-66   EWT(m)/EWP(t)   IJP(c)   JD

ACC NR: AP6008059   SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/002/0133/0135

AUTHOR: Zhukhovitskiy, A. A.; Turkel'taub, N. M. (Deceased); Koreshkova, R. I.;
Karymova, A. I.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Geophysics and Geochemistry
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy geofiziki i geokhimii)

TITLE: Use of the sorption substitution method for determining helium and carbon
dioxide impurities

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 2, 1966, 133-135

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide, helium, gas analysis, ethane, ionization detector

ABSTRACT: During motion of mixtures along a layer of sorbent, some components in
one mixture are substituted for components in the other in the same or in altered
concentrations. The authors discuss various possibilities for practical use of
this phenomenon. A method is proposed for gas analysis based on substitution of a
gas for an impurity which is difficult to determine. This is a superior method for
analyzing gases with poor indicator properties. The method is illustrated by deter-

Card 1/2   UDC: 543.544.2

L 21729-66

ACC NR: AP6008059

mination of helium and carbon dioxide by substituting ethane for these impurities and using a flame-ionization detector. Helium was determined in a He-CO_2 mixture and carbon dioxide in a N_2-CO_2 mixture. The method is reliable for determination of $10^{-3}\%$ helium and approximately $2 \cdot 10^{-3}\%$ CO_2. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/   SUBM DATE: 00/   ORIG REF: 001/   OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2   ULR

KARYMSAKOV, S.

Prospecting for reefs in the northern Caspian Sea region.
Geol. nefti i gaza 9 no.1:36-38 Ja '65.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo
komiteta SSSR.

KARYPSAKOV, A.

Some heat conduction methods related to a Bessel type operator.
Vop. vych. mat. i tekh. no.3:17-29 '64.   (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AR6020783   SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/002/B113/B114

AUTHOR: Karymsakov, S.

TITLE: Certain heat conduction problems connected with Bessel type operators

SOURCE: Ref zh. Matem, Abs. 2B429

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. vychisl. matem. i tekhn., Vyp. 3, Tashkent, 1964, 17-29

TOPIC TAGS: heat conduction, Bessel function, differential equation solution, boundary value problem

ABSTRACT: The equation

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{a}{x^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[x^m \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right], \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0, \ m > 0, \ a = \text{const.}$$

has been investigated. The domain of the values of m and n is determined under the condition that the corresponding boundary problem be solvable. By means of a Laplace transformation one obtains the solutions for the various combinations of boundary conditions of the first and second kind for zero initial conditions, and solutions are also given for the analog problem with zero boundary and given initial conditions. [Translation of abstract] V. Melamed

SUB CODE: 12, 20, 13
Card 1/1   UDC: 517.9;536.2

KARYMSAKOV, S. K.

USSR/Geol Prospecting
    Petroleum   Nov/Dec 1947

"Aspects of Prospecting for Gas and Oil Deposits Between the Ural and
Volga Rivers," N. A. Shvemberger, S. K. Karymsakov, 3 pp

"Razvedka Nedr" No 6

Lowland area along the Caspian Sea between the Ural and Volga Rivers,
characterized by many hydrocarbon gas discharges, differs considerably
in its geological structire from neighboring Emba oil fields. Due to
recent prospecting, area is looked upon as new oil- and gas-bearing
region almost untouched by geologicla study.

PA 57T40

NAZAROVA, N.I.; MOZHAYEVA, V.I.; KARYMSHAKOV, M.

Utilization of oxidized coal of Kirghizistan in the national
economy. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekh. nauk 3 no.2:
89-92 '61.   (MIRA 16:7)

(Kirghizistan—Coal)

SIMONENKO, I.A.; KARYMSAKOVA, R.M.; POGOSOV, Z.G.

Minerogeochemical facies in the Jurassic sediments of Fergana.
Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no.4:83-84 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologii i razvedki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy
Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

KARYNBAYEV, S. R.

Karynbayev, S. R.   "Health protection in Kazakhstan before
the IV Congress of the Communist Party (bolsheviks) of
Kazakhstan in the period from 1939 to 1948," Zdravookhraneniye
Kazahhstana, 1949, No. 1, p. 3-8.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

KARYNBAYEV, S. R. Min. of Health Kazakh SSR

"Our Immediate Tasks," Medits. Rabot., 17, No.75, p. 2, 17 Sep 54

KARYNBAYEV, S.R.

KURASHOY, S.V.; KARYNBAYEV, S.R.; SHUPIK, P.L.; DISKALENKO, A.P.; MAMAMTAVRI-
    SHVILI, D.G.; KRAUSS, A.A.; DANILOV, Yu.Ye.; SAGATOV, R.S.; PEN'KOV-
    SKIY, B.R.; NEPESOV, D.N.; INSAROV, I.A.; AKHUNDOV, V.Yu.; KHRIMLYAN,
    A.I.; AKHMEDOV, K.I.; BAKULEV, A.N.; NESTEROV, A.I.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V.;
    GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; DENISEVICH, A.Y.; KISELEV, K.V.; KRIVENKO, L.M.;
    MINZHASAROVA, Z.; YAKOVLEV,M.D.; KOZLOV, I.I.; POKROVSKIY, D.V.;
    MITEREV, G.A.

Discussions. Sov.zdrav. 16 no.1:18-68 Ja '57.   (MLRA 10:2)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. (for Kurashov). 2. Ministr zdravo-
okhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR. (for Karynbayev). 3. Ministr zdravookhra-
neniya Ukrainskoy SSR (for Shipik). 4. Ministr zdravookhraneniya
Moldavskoy SSR (for Diskalenko). 5. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Gruzin-
skoy SSR.(for Mamamtavrishvili). 6. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Latviy-
skoy SSR. (for Krauss). 7. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kirgizskoy SSR
(for Danilov). 8. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR. (for Sagatov)
9. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Litovskoy SSR. (for Pen'kovskiy). 10.
Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR. (for Nepesov). 11. Ministr
zdravookhraneniya Belorusskoy SSR. (for Insarov). 12. Ministr zdravo-
okhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. (for Akhundov). 13. Ministr zdravo-
okhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR. (for Khrimlyan). 14. Ministr zdravookhra-
neniya Tadzhikskoy SSR. (for Akhmedov). 15. Prezident Akademii medi-
tsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Bakulev). 16. Vitse-prezident Akademii medi-
tsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Nesterov). 17. Chlen Prezidiuma Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Davydovskiy). 18. Predsedatel' Uchenogo
meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for
Grashchenkov)   (Continued on next card)

KURASHOY, S.V.---- (continued)   Card 2.

19. Sekretar' Borisovskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy
partii Belorussii. (for Denisevich). 20. Zamestitel' predsedatelya
Soveta Ministrov Belorusskoy SSR (for Kiselev). 21. Zamestitel'
predsedatelya Krasnodarskogo krayispolkoma (for Krivenko). 22.
Zamestitel' predsedatelya Karagandinskogo oblaspolkoma. (for Minzha-
zarova). 23. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosplana SSSR. (for Yakovlev)
24. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom sotsial'nogo strakhovaniya Vsesoyuznogo
TSentral'nogo Soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Kozlov). 25.
Predsedatel' TSentral'nogo Komiteta profsoyuza meditsinskikh rabotni-
kov (for Pokrovskiy). 26. Predsedatel' Ispolkoma Soyuza Obshchestv
Krasnogo Kresta i Krasnogo Polumesyatsa SSSR (for Miterev)
        (PUBLIC HEALTH)

KARYNBAYEV, S.R.

Public health system in Kazakhstan on the fortieth anniversary
of the great October. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.10/11:7-10 '57.
                                                    (MIRA 12:6)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR.
                    (KAZAKHSTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH)

SAPARGALIYEV, G.S., kand. yurid.nauk;PAL'GOV,N.N., akad.; BOGATYREV, A.S.;
     AFANAS'YEV, A.V., prof.; BYKOV, B.A.; SHAKHMATOV, V.F., kand. istor.
     nauk; POKROVSKIY, S.N., akad.; SAVOS'KO, V.K., kand. istor. nauk;
     NUSUPBEKOV, A.N., kand. istor. nauk; BAISHEV, S.B., akad.; GOROKH-
     VODATSKIY, I.S., kand. istor. nauk; AKHMETOV, A., kand. istor. nauk;
     RAKHIMOV, A., kand. istor. nauk; PIVEN', N.F.; CHULANOV, G.Ch., doktor
     ekonom. nauk; BOROVSKIY, V.A., kand. ekonom. nauk; SYDYKOV, A.S., kand.
     pedagog. nauk; ZHANGEL'DIN, T., kand. filos. nauk; KARASAYEV, L.K.;
     KANAPIN, A.K., kand. istor. nauk; BELENOV, M.D., kand. ekonom. nauk;
     KARYNBAYEV, S.R., kand. med. nauk; AKHMETOV, K.A.; SMIRNOVA, N.S.,
     doktor filolog.nauk; SIL'CHENKO, M.S., doktor filolog. nauk; YERZA-
     KOVICH, B.G., kand. iskusstvovedcheskikh nauk; RYBAKOVA, N.; MUKHTA-
     ROV, A.I.; BOGATENKOVA, L.I.; KUNDAKBAYEV, B.; SIRANOV, K.S.; SHVYD-
     KO, Z.A., red.; MAMTSOVA, L.B., red.; ZLOBIN, M.V., tekhn. red.

[The Soviet Kazakh Socialist Republic] Kazakhskaia Sovetskaia So-
tsialisticheskaia Respublika. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo,
1960. 477 p.   (MIRA 14:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Kaz.SSR (for Pal'gov, Pokrovskiy, Baishev)
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk KazSSR (for Bykov, Smirnova,
Sil'chenko)
                    (Kazakhstan)

KARYNBAYEV, S.R.

Forty years of the public health system in the Kazakh S.S.R.
Klin.med. no.10:24-28 '61.   (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR.
            (KAZAKHSTAN—PUBLIC HEALTH)

KARYNBAYEVA, L.I., kand.med.nauk

Pudendal anesthesia in the prevention of fetal death in pelvic
presentation. Akush. i gin. 35 no.1:92-93 Ja-F '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii lechbnogo fakul'teta
(zav. - prof. Ya.S. Klenitskiy) Alma-Atinskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.
          (LABOR PRESENTATION,
               pelvic, prev. of mortal. by pudendal anesth. (Rus))
          (LABOR, anesth. & analgesia,
               pudendal, prev. of fetal mortal in pelvic pre-
               sentation (Rus))

KARYNBAYEVA, L.I.

Onset of pregnancy through external migration of the ovum. Zdrav.
Kazakh. 21 no.9:25-26 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii lechebnogo fakul'teta
(zav. - prof. K.D.Utegenova) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

KARYNBAYEVA, L.I., dotsent

Pregnancy in the stump of a removed tube. Zdrav. kazakh.
22 no.1:73-75 '62.   (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - professor
K.D. Utegenova) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta. ·
              (PREGNANCY, EXTRA-UTERINE)
              (FALLOPIAN TUBES--SURGERY)

KARYNBAYEVA, L.I., dotsent

Repeated extrauterine pregnancy. Akush. i gin. 40 no.2:76-79
Mr-Ap '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. -
prof. K.D. Utegenova) Alma-Atinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KARY-NIYAZOV, T. N.

(Ulugh Beg's school of astronomy) Moskva, 1950. 329 p.

KARY-NIYAZOV, T. N. Prof.

"Ulugbek - a Great Uzbek Astronomer of the 15th Century," Priroda, 41, No.10, 1952

KARY-N.KAREE T.N

AL-BIRUNI; ABDULLAYEV, Kh.M., akademik, red.; AZIMDZHANOVA, S.A., kand. istor.nauk, red.; BELENITSKIY, A.M., kand.istorich.nauk, red.; BELYAYEV, V.I., kand.filologicheskikh nauk, red.; GULYAMOV, Ya.G., red.; KARY-NIYAZOV, T.N., akademik, red.; LEMMLEYN, G.G., prof., red.; SAL'YE, M.A., kand.filolog.nauk, red.; SEMENOV, A.A., red.; TOLSTOV, S.P., pochetnyy akademik, red.; UKLONSKIY, A.S., akademik, red.; LYUBCHANSKAYA, N.I., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye proizvedeniia. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Vol.1. 1957. 485 p.   (MIRA 11:1)

1. AN UzSSR (for Abdullayev, Kary-Niyazov, Tolstov, Uklonskiy).
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR (for Gulyamov, Semenov).
                   (Science, Medieval)

MUSTAFIN, Kh.A.; ROZENFEL'D, B.A.; ROMANOV, N.P.; SABIROV, M.A.

"Analytic geometry for pedagogic institutes" by T.N. Kary-Niiazov.
Usp.mat.nauk 12 no.2(74):247-252 Mr-Ap '57.   (MIRA 10:7)
        (Geometry, Analytic--Study and teaching)
        (Kary-Niyazov, T.N.)

KARY-NIYAZOV, T. N.

p.2

AUTHOR: Topekha, P. P., Candidate of Historical Sciences.   30-58-5-26/36

TITLE: Extension of the Scientific Relations Between Eastern and West-
            ern Countries (Rasshireniye nauchnykh svyazey vostochnykh
            i zapadnykh stran)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958,   Nr 5,
            pp. 118-121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the end of October and the beginning of November of
            last year the Japanese National Commission to the UNESCO
            held an international symposium on the history of the cul-
            tural connections between the countries of the East and
            the West in Tokyo and Kyoto . 66 delegates and 75 guests
            from more than 2o countries of Asia, Europe and America
            took part in the work. The Soviet representatives were
            A. P. Okladnikov, T. N. Kary-Niyazov and the author of this
            article. 45 reports were heard. In this opening address
            the President of the Japanese that a better mutual under-
Card 1/3   standing among the peoples, which is necessary for their
            peaceful cooperation, can only be attained on the basis of

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Western Countries   30-58-5-26/36

a thorough knowledge and mutual respect of the respective
cultures of these peoples. The symposium demonstrated the
great achievements made by the scientists of Eastern coun-
tries. More than half of all participants were representa-
tives of Eastern countries: India, Japan, Indonesia, Kam-
bodia,   Ceylon and others. The Soviet scientists submitted
3 reports:
1) A. P. Okladnikov on the part played by ancient Pribaykal'-
    ye in the cultural connections between East and West.
2) T. N. Kary-Niyazov on cultural connections of the
    peoples of **Central Asia** with   the East in the Middle
    Ages.
3) P. P. Topekha on the establishment of cultural connec-
    tions between **Russia**   and Japan.
Further some shortcomings of the symposium are pointed out:
the problems of the present cultural contacts were insuffi-
ciently treated; the limitation of the time of speech was too
strictly handled. In the closing session the request was di-
rected to the UNESCO whether it were not possible to establish
an international organ that would perform translations of the

Card 2/3

Extension of the Scientific Relations Between Eastern   3o-58-5-26/36
and Western Countries

most important works in the field of humanitarian sciences.
After the termination of the symposium A. P. Okladnikov in
Kyoto held a lecture on the works of Soviet archeologists
and historians in the field of the ancient history of Pri-
mor'ye and Eastern Siberia.   In Tokyo in the Society of
USSR Research T. N. Kary-Niyazov reported on the cultural
structure in Uzbekistan. By invitation of the President of
Hosei University (Tokyo) the author held a lecture for
students on the establishment of cultural relations between
Japan and Russia. The Soviet delegation visited research
institutes, museums, schools and had meetings with Japanese
scientists.

1. Scientific intelligence 2. Social sciences   3. Political
sciences

Card 3/3

KARYNOV, S.R.

Utilizing spring-fed surface streams in hydrochemical prospecting for ore deposits. Razv. i okh. nedr. 24 no.4:42-45 Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenrnoy geologii.
      (Hydrology) (Prospecting) (Ore deposits)

KARYUK, S.Ye.

Role of the state of the organism in levomycetin therapy of
breslau infection induced with resistant and sensitive cultures
in mice. Antibiotiki 9 no.5:441-445 My '64.   (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (nachal'nik - prof. general-
mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby P.A. Alisov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

KARYSHEV, O.

KARYSHEV, O. "Bacterial Canker of Tomatoes in Northern Osetia,"
in Handbook on the Problems of Plant Quarantine, Publishing
House of the Sector of Plant Quarantine and the Central Quar-
antine Laboratory, Moscow, 1941, pp. 13-14. 464.478 Spl

So: Sira Si - 1953, 15 December 1953

CHEPUROV, K.P., prof.; KARYSHEVA, A.F., aspirant

Methods for the diagnosis of leptospirosis in swine. Veterinariia
41 no.7:23-26 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.

KARYSHEV, O. (Leningrad)

Friction welding. Tekh.mol. 26 no.2:26 '58.
　　　　　　　(Welding research)　　　　　(MIRA 11:2)

KARYSHEV, O.

Truck with five bodies. Tekh. mol. no.5:22-23 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Motortrucks--Design and construction)

KARYSHEV, Oleg

     Secret of the citrus plants. Znan.sila 35 no.7:48-49 Jl
     '60.
           (Citrus fruits)   (MIRA 13:7)

KARYSHEV, Oleg

Eight trillions. Znan.sila 35 no.8:10-12 Ag '60.

(Coal geology)   (MIRA 13:9)

KARYSHEV, O.V.

Taming lightning. Znan.sila 31 no.4:34-36 Ap '56.   (MIRA 9:7)
(Lightning)

KARYSHEV, O. (Leningrad)

"Time microscope." Tekh.mol. 29 no.2:36 '61.   (MIRA 14:3)
          (Photography, High-speed—Research)

KARYSHEV, O.

Diamond's vocation. Tekh.mol. 29 no.3:11 '61.   (MIRA 14:3)
(Diamonds, Industrial)

KARYSHEV, O. V.

AUTHOR: Karyshev,O.   4-6-9/30

·TITLE: The "Zarya" Puts to Sea ("Zarya" ukhodit v plavaniye)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, 1957, # 6, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently a non-magnetic ship was built in the USSR, the
             motor schooner "Zarya". She belongs to the Research Institute
             of the Earth's Magnetism, the Ionosphere and the Propagation
             of Radio-Waves (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemnogo
             magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radio voln): attached
             to the Ministry of Communication, USSR. The "Zarya" has a
             displacement of 600 tons, a length of 50 meters, and a beam
             of 9 meters. She is made of wood, but nearly one third of her
             weight (200 tons) consists of metals - bronze,brass and a
             special non-magnetic steel. The hull, below the waterline is
             sheathed with brass plates. The anchor, anchor chains and the
             windlass are made of bronze and brass. The 300 HP engine, the
             propeller shaft and the rudder rim are of non-magnetic steel
             and bronze. There are medium and short wave ᴛ smitters, an
             all-wave receiver, an emergency transmitter and receiver. The
             schooner is equipped with modern instruments: a gyrocompass,
             logs, an echolot, and radar. The "Zarya" is equipped with
Card 1/3   several magnetometers, which were designed by the scientific

The "Zarya" Puts to Sea   4-6-9/30

collaborators of the Scientific Research Institute of the
Earth Magnetism the Ionosphere and Propagation of Radio-
Waves, S.Dolginov, V.Kantorovich and V.Shel'ting. The
measurements are performed automatically and continuously
as the schooner drifts.

The "Zarya" sailed last year to the Shetland, Faroer and
Orkney Islands covering 5,300 miles. The magnetologic
expedition was headed by M.M.Ivanov, candidate of physico
mathematical sciences.

Magnetic fields in the Baltic, Northern and Norwegian
Seas and the north-east part of the Atlantic were recorded.

The "Zarya" program for the Geophysical Year includes un-
interrupted magnetic observations for a distance of more
than 50,000 miles. She will cross the Atlantic several times,
sail around the South African Coast and reach the Australian
Coast, she will then sail to the western part of the Pacific
and reach her final destination - Vladivostok. Investiga-
tions of the most important magnetic field changes will be

Card 2/3   carried out and nearly 20 observatories will be visited,

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    where the instruments will be checked. There will also be
    research in the field of oceanography and meteorology and
    observations of the ionosphere.
     There are two sketches.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BONDARCHUK, Vasiliy Arkhipovich; KARYSHEV, Oleg Vsevolodevich;
MAL'CHIKOVA, V.K., red.

[One percentage of butterfat; stories about farmers-
livestock breeders] Odin protsent zhira; rasskaz o
zhivotnovodakh-selektsionerakh. Leningrad, Lenizdat,
1964. 55 p.
(MIRA 17:10)

L 39916-65   EED-2/EWT(d)/EWP(1)   Pg-4/Pk-4/Pq-4   IJP(c)   GG/BB

ACCESSION NR: AT5003157   S/3005/64/000/009/0094/0102

AUTHOR: Domaratskiy, A. N.; Vorontsov, V. P.; Dovgir, V. A.; Ivanov, L. N.;
Karyshev, Ye. N.

TITLE: Specialized computer for statistical investigations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii.
Trudy, no. 9, 1964. Elektricheskiye metody avtomaticheskogo kontrolya (Electric
methods of automatic control), 94-102

TOPIC TAGS: statistical dynamics, digital computer, computer input device, com-
puter memory, computer output device, magnetic drum storage, magnetic tape storage

ABSTRACT: A specialized computer for statistical investigations is proposed. The
computer will be capable of determining auto- and cross-correlation functions,
mathematical expectations, and spectral densities. An experimental laboratory
model with four binary digits has already been constructed. (The final product
will be an eight-binary-digit computer.) A universal magnetic-tape input unit is
envisioned which would permit direct feed of graphical material and direct input
of data without preliminary coding. Storage will be accomplished either by mag-
netic drum (17 tracks, each with a capacity of 1024 bits) or magnetic tape. The

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magnetic-tape unit can also serve as a delay unit to form the time shift required
for calculating correlation functions. The processing unit consists of an accumu-
lator, and a shift register or multiplier. The longest time it takes to add two
codes is 17 μsec; operating frequency is 47.7 kc; delay line in the accumulator is
1 μsec; the multiplier operates on triggers with no delay line. In the output unit,
results are printed in the form of three-digit ten-figure columns after conversion
to the decimal system. The readout unit, still in the development stage, utilizes
a vidicon with scanning conversion. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.   [DW]

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye, Institut avtomatiki i
elektrometrii (Academy of Sciences SSSR, Siberian Branch, Institute of Automation
and Electrometry)

SUBMITTED: 21May62   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 000   ATD PRESS: 3186

Card 2/2

L 46285-65   EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4   IJP(c)   BB/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5009051   t/0000/64/001/000/0158/0160

AUTHOR: Karyshev, Ye. N. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Concerning the construction of input units for digital correlators

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh iz-
mereniy. 3d, Novosibirsk, 1961. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh
izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 1: Metody elektricheskikh izmereniy. Analiz i
sintez sistem upravleniya i kontrolya. Elementy ustroystv avtomaticheskogo kontro-
lya (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the
conference, v. 1: Electrical measuring techniques. Analysis and synthesis of re-
gulation and control systems. Elements of automatic control devices). Novosibirsk,
Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 158-160

TOPIC TAGS: digital correlator, input unit, analog to digital converter

ABSTRACT: The article deals with questions involving the construction of input
units for automatic digital correlators, for which higher speed and accuracy is
claimed compared with analog correlators. The particular input unit described is
illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure and employs a television transmission tube

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ACCESSION NR: AT5009051   O

which scans the primary information, recorded in the form of a curve on a chart,
and converts it into a digital input for the correlator. The analog-to-digital
conversion is based on conversion of the ordinates of the continuous curve into
time intervals, which serve as envelopes for pulses of specified duration and fre-
quency, after which the "packet" of pulses is counted with a binary counter which
generates the code of the coordinates. An advantage of the system described is
that it can be used for charts of varying widths. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Apr64   ENCL: 01   SUB CODE: DP, IE

NR REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 46285-65

ENCLOSURE: 01
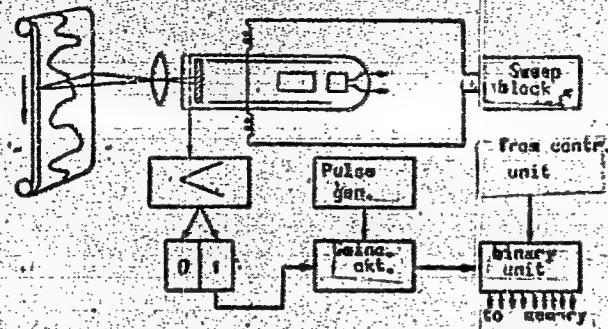
Fig. 1. Correlator input unit using a television tube.

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ACC NR: AM6024523   Monograph   UR/

Domaratskiy, A. N.; Ivanov, L. N.; Karyshev, YE. N.; Sinitsyn, B. S.

Discrete measurement correlation systems; (DIKS) (Diskretnaya
   izmeritel'naya korrelyatsionnaya sistema; DIKS) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo
   "Nauka," 1965. 107 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Akademiya
   nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye) Errata slip inserted. 2050
   copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: discrete measurement correlation system, ~~stationary~~ ergodic
~~theory, formation,~~ ~~ergodic random function,~~ ~~electric measuring system, correla-~~
~~tion function,~~ function theory, random process, logic circuit, computer
component
PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for readers engaged in work
   with measurement systems. The discrete measurement correlation sys-
   tem (DIKS) developed at the Institute of Automation and Electrometry
   of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Novo-
   sibirsk is described. Problems connected with the design and devel-
   opment of the DIKS are covered fully. Some individual units of this
   system, especially the design of their inputs, may be of interest to
   computer engineers.

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ACC NR: AM6024523

SUB CODE: 09,12/   SUBM DATE: 07Jun65/   ORIG REF: 045/   OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3

L 2644-66   EWT(d)/EWP(1)   IJP(c)   GG/BB
ACCESSION NR: AP5025742

UR/0286/65/000/018/0090/0090
681.14 : 62-501.7

AUTHOR: Karyshev, Ye. N.

TITLE: A method for conversion of an analog signal. Class 42, No. 174842

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 90

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, computer component

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for converting an analog signal into the quantized or sign function necessary for calculating a distribution law or normalized correlation function on a photoelectronic polar correlator. The process of recording the quantized or sign function on photographic film is speeded up and automated by quantizing the analog input signal according to level and converting the signal for each quantum into a train of rectangular pulses with a duration equal to the time that the signal remains in the given quantum. The resultant pulse train is used for controlling neon lamps which expose the photographic film. [14]

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Electrometry, Siberian Department, AN SSSR)

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L 2644-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5025742

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SUBMITTED: 19Aug64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000   ATD PRESS: 4/24

Card   2/2   DP

AUTHOR: Borisov, B. D. (Novosibirsk); Karyshev, Ye. N. (Novosibirsk); Nesterova, Z.
I. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none   47

TITLE: System for data input into a special purpose computer for statistical inves-
tigations

TOPIC TAGS: special purpose computer, computer input unit, analog digital computer
system, computer technology, analog digital conversion, graphic data processing

ABSTRACT: Analog-to-digital converters for transforming signals and graphic data in-
to digital, computer-oriented form for input into special purpose computers are de-
scribed. The A/D voltage converter is a fast acting unit capable of 15 thousand con-

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ACC NR: AT6023385

versions per second, with an error of 7%. The input is a random varying dc voltage of 0 to 300 mV. The output in binary form is recorded on magnetic tape by a tape-recorder, an integral part of this converter. The tape is then used for feeding data into the computer. The input voltage is successively compared to internal binary scaled reference voltages, until a balance condition is achieved. The resultant four-bit word is serially read out of a register by a commutator and recorded on magnetic tape. Natural binary code is used. To speed up the operation, the most significant bit is read out as soon as the balance for it occurs, while the next significant bit is being processed. The tape has two tracks: one for binary data, the other for synchronizing timing pulses, recorded simultaneously with the signal information. The recording density is 2×15 imp/mm at a tape speed of 6 m/sec. The graph scanner is based on a row of photodiodes, arranged across the width of a paper chart or film containing the line graph to be digitized. The chart or film are illuminated from one side, and the light is registered by the photodiodes on the opposite side. A commutator scans the photodiodes, and produces a count of ordinate increments (each increment corresponding to the space between two adjacent photodiodes) starting from a reference line to the intersect with the graph line. This count is converted into binary form and fed directly into the computer. Provisions to prevent errors where the graph line appears between two sensors at the instant of sampling and errors due to steep graph slopes are incorporated. Four-bit binary words are used to represent the ordinate values in 16 discrete levels. The Vidicon graph scanner adapted for a single

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L 10002-67
ACC NR: AT6023385

raster line scan is used in this converter. The intersect of the scanning spot with
the edge of the graph triggers a gate to admit pulses from a generator to a binary
form representing graph ordinates is then fed directly into the computer. Orig. art.
has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/   SUBM DATE: 20Sep65/   ORIG REF: 004

Card 3/3   N

KARYSHEVA, A. A. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Composition and properties of the milk fat and the quality of butter produced from the milk of black-mottled and Jersey cows." Mos, 1959. (Mos Order of Lenin Agr Acad im K. A. Timiryazev), 110 copies (KL, 45-59, 148)

-69-

GOLOTA, Ya. A. [Holota, IA.A.]; KARYSHEVA, A.F.; CHEPUROV, K.P.;
PRUSS, O.G. [Prus, O.H.]

Microscopic and cultural study of leptospirosis in swine.
Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.4:42-45 '65.   (MIRA 18:8)

1. Chernigovskiy otdel sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii,
virusologii i immunologii UNDIZ.

KARYSHEVA, K. A.

1964

DECEASED

c. '64

KARYSHEVA, K.O., prof.; SOBOLEVSKAYA, O.P. [Soboleve'ka, O.P.];
CHEMERINSKAYA, K.S. [Chemeryns'ka, K.S.]

Treatment of young women with chronic gonorrhea with terramycin.
Ped., akush. i gin. 22 no.6:62-63 '60.   (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kiivs'kiy mis'kiy shkirno-venerologichniy dispanser (golovniy
likar - A.S.Ivanov), viddil gonorologii (naukoviy kerivnik - prof.
K.O.Karisheva).
            (TERRAMYCIN)   (GONORRHEA)

KARYSHEVA, L.

AUTHORS: Puzhlakova, M. and Karysheva, L.

TITLE: Virgin Soil Glider Pilot (Planerist s tselinnykh zemel')   85-58-2-13/36

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 2, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors present a biographical sketch of Mikhail Dmitriyevich
             Zverev, master of sports and USSR glider champion. There is one
             photograph.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KARYSKIN, A. V.

USSR/Physics

Card 1/1

Author   : Terenin, A. N., Academician; and Karyskin, A. V.

Title   : Transfer of energy during sensitized fluorescence of vapor mixtures of organic compounds

Periodical   : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 2, 269 - 272, May 1954

Abstract   : The greater intensity of naphthalin-sensitized fluorescence of vapors of complex organic compounds having very low concentration in vapors, brings up the problem about the participation of long-life photoactivated naphthalin molecules in a triplet electron state during the process of energy transfer. The possibility of such a process has acquired a certain conclusiveness in connection with a recently revealed similar process of energy transfer in frozen solutions. Ten references; 9 USSR since 1935. Graphs.

Institution : ......

Submitted   : March 19, 1954

KARYSZKOWSKI, L.

L. Karyszkowski, "The Problem of Microbial Warfare," Lek. Wojsk., Warsaw: 25/12, 71, 1936.